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15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A CIVIL GUARD IN THE
MALAY STATES."THE PRIMARY OBLIGATION OF
A CITIZEN."

A large and representative meeting of European residents of Kuala Lumpur was recently held to consider the formation of a Civil Guard. The Hon. Mr. E. MACPHERSON presided and introduced the business of the meeting in a speech worthy of a wider audience. The Chairman said:—None in this room has any need to be instructed about the vital importance of the objects for which this great struggle in which the Empire is engaged is being fought; none here has any lack of faith in what will be the termination of that struggle; I will venture to add that none of us imagine the international situation will be materially influenced by our resolving upon the formation of a Civil Guard in Kuala Lumpur. (Laughter.) We are not here to stimulate each other's enthusiasm or listen to patriotic oratory. This meeting has been convened because there are at number of people here and in other F.M.S. towns where considerable that number is this meeting shows) who from business or other disabilities cannot well risk being mobilised to serve away from home for protracted periods; who yet are profoundly humiliated to feel that at such a time as this they can only be classed as non-combatants; who have been endeavouring for months to find some means of rendering their services available for the defence of the country; who believe they now see a chance of their being utilised, and are determined that the opportunity shall not be allowed to pass them by. (Applause.)

For the enlightenment of any who, knowing the strength and persistence of the movement, have wondered that it should have been so long in coming to anything, I propose, briefly, to review the history of the attempt to form a citizen force in the F.M.S. An explanation has long been due to many who have steadily supported it at every stage of that history. Very nearly a year ago new proposals of the kind were first informally mooted; and so long ago as the 13th of October of last year a letter was addressed to the acting Chief Secretary by Capt. Elliott-Cooper describing an interview he had had with Mr. NUTT and certain proposals made by Mr. NUTT with reference to the formation of a Veterans' Section to be attached to the M.S.V.R. Under discussion it soon appeared preferable that the organisation should be independent of the M.S.V.R. and with ample safeguards against its competing therewith. In this shape the scheme was heartily welcomed by the authorities here. In November it was brought up at a meeting of the Federal Council. Finance was arranged for and a Committee got up charged with the task of undertaking the formation of Civil Guards in all the larger towns of the F.M.S. Before the end of the year a constitution for the force had been drawn up and was submitted to Government for approval.

Then came a great disappointment. Early in January it was intimated to the Committee that, on the then G.O.C. being consulted, General Read was strongly opposed to the movement on the lines on which it was proceeding. General Read made it very clear that he could only approve the establishment of a force under conditions which (to speak plainly) rendered it certain that none would wish to join it. It was a bitter disappointment, but for the moment there seemed no more to be done. The Committee dissolved—signation is a term quite inappropriate to the frame of mind of that Committee. It dissolved. And for the time being the movement petered out in the enrolment of some special constables.

That was in January, and many changes have occurred since then. It would be strange if the unprecedented experience of the year 1915 had not upset many preconceptions; had not modified many preconceptions. We civilians, many of us, would be the first to admit that we reflect now with compunction, indeed with shame, how lightly we used to regard some of the primary duties of a citizen; how ready we were to delegate our responsibilities to the Government, to the authorities, to the public men of the day. In the public life of our public men at home we have witnessed, in these months, many strange transformations. And here, in regard to this matter we are discussing, more especially when we have had a change of General Officers, it is not surprising that the official attitude should have altered. The proposals which were rejected in January have been revived in August with the full approval this time of the military and not only of the civil authorities. So much so that General Ridout has made time in the midst of his many important preoccupations, to travel here to-night in order to encourage the formation of our Civil Guard. (Applause.)

And the seven months which have elapsed have not been all wasted. During this interval much excellent work has been put into this question as it affects Singapore, and the experience gained there and the conclusions arrived at are available for us in approaching our very similar problem here. You are aware that an Ordinance has been adopted there which, I venture to say, is peculiarly well suited to our particular situation; which will be found to reconcile in a peculiarly judicious manner the primary obligation of a citizen to join in protecting his home and his belongings from aggression with those secondary, but still very important, duties which so many have owe to the firms to which they belong. I will not conceal my own feeling that Singapore has done wisely to base its measure upon compulsion. (Applause.) And I believe few will seriously consider the question will resist the conclusion that even in normal times we who settle in a country like this should undertake our share in its defence. But that is not what we are here to discuss to-night. And even if it were announced to-night that the intention of Government was to resort to compulsion in due course (applause)—I should still say, let us hurry on with our voluntary movement all the same.

We cannot afford to wait. Legislation takes time; often a surprising amount of time. Objections have to be met. Difficulties have to be overcome. And meanwhile at a time when the Empire is at war; when every institution that we cherish is threatened; when all that the nation of England means to us is assailed, and everyone to whom that name is rich in meaning should be doing what is in him to vindicate and support her—here in the F.M.S. we have scores, in fact hundreds, of men of English blood, ready to serve, anxious to be of service, capable of being made serviceable and standing idle through neglect of organisation and lack of training. The F.M.S. is not altogether unrepresented in the war. Thanks to the foresight of Sir Edward Brookes we have the immense satisfaction of knowing that we are nobly represented in that splendid Navy whose magnificent services thrill with pride every English heart. (Applause.) But that after all is merely a matter of our money. We have sent in large numbers—relatively in very large numbers—the younger and more vigorous members of our community to participate in the glorious enterprises and the grievous losses of the Army. But think too is a vicarious sacrifice. To-day we know that the Malay States Guides, a regiment composed of solidly material and of high military efficiency, are petitioning to be sent on active service. Is their demand to be refused? I have no means of knowing if it can be granted. But how blameworthy we should feel, and how regretful had to be retained to perform the work of curriers, only because we, in our proper persons, had neglected to organise and train ourselves for the discharge of such military duties as we may be equal to. That, gentlemen, is only one aspect of a situation which no one of us here would tolerate for an hour, if it rested with him alone to put an end to it; yet in which we contribute by every day's delay we allow to pass over our head in forming some such organisation as we are met here to-night to establish.

COUNT ORUMA AND PEACE.

A STIRRING MESSAGE TO PEACE
CONGRESS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

The following is the text of Count Okuma's message to the Peace Congress at San Francisco:—

Tokyo, Sept. 21st.
Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of the Fifth American and the International Peace Congress, San Francisco.

Dear Dr. Jordan,—As the President of the Peace Society of Japan I desire to send you, and through you to the distinguished body of men who are assembled at the Fifth American and International Peace Congress, my warmest greetings.

Peace as a subject of systematic study and movement has come to attract attention among western peoples long ago. As early as 1625 Hugo Grotius points out the horrors of war and urges putting an end to war by having all disputes between Christian States settled through arbitration by the representatives of the distinguished Christian States. The idea has since kept on growing till it has given birth to a new conception in the intercourse of nations with each other of the reign of law and the dominance of justice. Indeed, it is most discouraging that at the time when we thought we were thus making real progress towards universal peace we should be faced by such a dreadful calamity as the present war. But before despairing let us calmly look into the real cause of the trouble and see if we cannot take a good lesson from this the hardest experience that human kind has ever suffered.

There may be many different causes that have led practically the whole world into the present turmoil. But the chief cause is, it seems to me, that which engenders the race spirit among different peoples with respect to ambition of struggle for one people's supremacy over the other. As long as there exist nations or individuals who believe or exalt themselves as absolutely superior to others, and to assert that superiority do not hesitate to appeal to material force, which according to them is the only test and measure of right, there cannot be much success for the peace movement. Happily now everyone seems to understand who is responsible for the present war and what it means—wanton destruction of the world's civilization and wealth which have been built up and accumulated by centuries of toil and efforts of peace-loving souls. Costly as it is, this is the war of right against might, of freedom and independence against militarism, and I confidently hope that through this awful experience the nations of the earth will realize the folly of living in armed peace, and come to be united in their great common task of establishing a permanent rule of law and justice.

To me it is most encouraging that the people of the United States, a nation "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," which happily stands aloof from the present imbroglio, should be exerting their best influence in the interests of international good will and harmony. I sincerely wish you and your esteemed fellow members a success which is worthy of their noble endeavours.

(Signed) OKUMA,
President of the Peace
Society of Japan.

JAPANESE DECORATION FOR
THE PRESIDENT.

HIGHEST JAPANESE ORDER.

A Tokyo despatch states that on the occasion of the Japanese Imperial Coronation in November, the Order of the Chrysanthemum—the highest Japanese Order—will be presented to President Yuan Shih-kai, for which purpose a special envoy is to be despatched to Peking.

THE "MINNESOTA'S" LAST
TRIP.PROBABILITY SHE WILL BE
TAKEN OFF THE PACIFIC
RUN.

It is generally believed that the Great Northern Steamship Company's steamer *Minnesota*, which left here this morning for Seattle direct (says the *Japan Gazette* of the 21st ult.), is now making her last trip across the Pacific, this being the outcome of the passing of the U.S. Seamen's Act. Inquiries made of the local representatives of the Company failed to elicit any definite information, but the withdrawal of the Company's shipping advertisement is taken as indicating that the vessel will not be sailing to the Far East again.

It was reported from Osaka early this month that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha had received a telegram from its correspondent in Chicago announcing that the *Minnesota* had been sold to a London shipping firm for \$4,000,000. At the time no confirmation of the story could be obtained, but recent developments lend colour to the correctness of the report. As already reported, during the stay of the vessel at Kobe, a number of Chinese employed in the engine-room struck work and refused to continue the trip across the Pacific because they had been notified that on reaching Seattle the ship would be transferred to the Atlantic. Efforts to persuade the men to return to the ship were unavailing, and their places were filled by Japanese obtained through the Japan Marine Relief Association. When the vessel reached Yokohama, these men became alarmed, and just before the vessel was due to sail twenty-eight came ashore and refused to proceed. Difficulties caused by replacing these men delayed the departure of the steamer, which did not get away until this morning—thirty-six hours after schedule time.

THE POSITION IN THE
BALKANS.

Sir Edwin Pears, formerly *Daily News* correspondent at Constantinople, in an interview granted to a representative of the *Daily Chronicle* recently, stated:—

"If Bulgaria secures a promise from Serbia and the Allies that Macedonia will be restored to her, I believe that, despite King Ferdinand, who has Austrian leanings, she will come in; and if she joins the Allies, Greece will follow. King Ferdinand is a born diplomatist, who began life as an Austrian officer. He possesses vast estates in Hungary, and he is very vain and ambitious. I fear that the unscrupulous foreign policy owing to the Bulgarian group system is almost entirely in his hands. Nevertheless, Bulgaria is democratic, in name, and it may become in a crisis like the present democratic in reality."

"King Ferdinand regards Bulgaria as the Prussia of the Balkans, and I fancy he even once made preparations for his own coronation as the Byzantine Emperor in S. Sophia. It would be a mistake to overestimate the influence possessed by royal families, but it must not be underestimated. At this moment in Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Sweden, and Russia there are strong pro-German elements in Court. The democracy, however, mostly takes a different view. I am sure that the Bulgarians, but for their chagrin over the second Balkan War, would long since have been with us."

Regarding Greece the Queen, who has great influence with King Constantine, quite recently brought their country within measurable distance of a revolution. The concern of M. Venizelos to-day is rather how far he can rely upon the Army, which is not inclined to goad risks. M. Venizelos is in favour of conciliating Bulgaria, and for adequate compensation he would, perhaps, surrender Kavala. Had Greece joined the Allies originally, she would have had the province of Aidin (in Asia Minor) with Smyrna as its capital. Even now the abominable Turkish outrages on the Greeks at Aidin make it certain that the success of the Allies, if Greece supports them, will imply a very large extension of Greek territory in Asia Minor.

"The key to the situation is an arrangement between Bulgaria and Serbia. If Serbia surrenders Macedonia this will ensure the aid probably of Rumania and Greece. The King of Rumania, as a Hohenzollern, naturally looks towards Germany, but this in itself is insufficient to keep Rumania neutral. She, like Bulgaria, is somewhat afraid that Russia's successes will imply the Russian occupation of Constantinople and, consequently, the transformation of the Balkans into Russian provinces."

"The danger from their standpoint is less great than it was formerly. The German alliance with Turkey compels them to favour the Russians rather than the Teutons. Rumania is populous, and wealthy and powerful, and I am hopeful that her relations with Bulgaria and Russia will soon enable her to participate in the war."

THE CORONATION IN JAPAN.

CROWN PRINCE WILL BE PRESENT
AS ORDINARY SPECTATOR.

At the Coronation ceremony at the Shishinden Hall in Kyoto, on November 10th, the Crown Prince, if he attends, will be present only as a private spectator. Baron Hatano, Minister of the Imperial Household, told a representative of the *Kokumin* that no decision has yet been reached as to whether the Crown Prince will attend the function. In case His Highness does attend he will be there as a private citizen, as the Imperial Household Law prohibits any minor attending such a ceremony as the Coronation.

THE FROZEN MEAT TRADE.

A Tientsin correspondent of the *Peking Gazette* writes:—
The question of meat supplies is already getting critical even in the Far East, and it is lucky for Russia that Chinese meat can be obtained in fair number for their requirements in Vladivostok and other Siberian military centres. The frozen meat trade between Tientsin and Tsingtau with Siberia had been steadily growing for years past, when the war put an end to the Tsingtau portion of it; but since the Japanese régime ensued, it is again being worked up very successfully, especially as Tsingtau has a fine abattoir and other arrangements for shipping beef or cattle abroad.

The U.S. military authorities in the Philippines also import large numbers of oxen; and they have had contracts with Hongkong and, latterly, with Australia. The Hongkong contract had to be abandoned, the U.S. veterinary surgeons not being satisfied with the examination and precautionary methods at this end. [This is an incorrect version of the matter.—Ed., H.D.P.] Then followed a contract with Australian beef shippers; but now this has terminated on the Australian Government stopping all exports of cattle, meat, etc., except to Great Britain and her allies in the War. The U.S. military have now turned their attention to China, and a government veterinarian recently paid a visit to Tsingtau with the object of reporting upon the facilities of establishing connection with Tientsin next year, for the shipment of carcasses during the summer and oxen during the winter to Manila.

There is no possible doubt that Shan-tung cattle are the finest in China, and there is apparently a sufficiently plentiful supply to fulfil all the demands from the Russians at Vladivostok and the Americans at Manila in addition to the local and provincial needs. Even when Shan-tung is drained pretty well of its slaughter cattle, plenty more, though of a somewhat inferior size and class, can be obtained in other provinces in North China, Manchuria and Korea, so that there is nothing to prevent this industry from becoming a very large and paying one indeed. At any rate, so far, all the firms in the exporting business have done well, including the two Zimmermans, Galsner, and other smaller speculators.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.B.E., V.D.

PARADES.
"C" Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground, at 6.15 p.m., on Thursday, the 7th inst., the parade ordered for Monday, the 4th inst., having been cancelled. Dress: Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves.

G. K. H. BARTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.
1.—Gunner S. Boulton is granted leave of absence from 7th October, 1915, to 7th November, 1915.

PARADES.
2.—Parades for Wednesday, 6th inst., 6.15 p.m. Signalling Section, Signaling practice at Headquarters, Class I, Morse flags and lamp. Class II, Semaphore flags. 5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co., Section drill and Skirmishing at Headquarters.

DETAIL.
3.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until 9th inst.; H.K.V.R. DETENTION CAMP, KOWLOON. On duty until 9th inst.; H.K.V.R. G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

NOTICE.
The Mts. Austin Men's Society has arranged to hold a short entertainment this evening in the Recreation Hall, Mt. Austin Barracks, at 8 p.m. The entertainment will be open to all.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROLS.
Central, Eastern and Water Police Patrols for October 5th to 7th are as published in orders of October 4th-5th.

PARADES, ETC.
Wednesday, October 6th.—Re-issue of rifles to 2nd Platoons of Nos. 2 and 3 Companies, 5.30 p.m.
Thursday, October 7th.—Combined Parade in uniform at Central Police Station, 9.15 p.m.
Friday, October 8th.—Return of rifles by 3rd Platoons of Nos. 2 and 3 Companies, 6.30 p.m.

JOINED.
C. N. Lindsay to No. 1 Company.

LEAVE.
Crown-Sergeant Evans, leaving for active service at the Front, has leave until his return to the Colony.

D. C. JENKIN,
D. S. P. (Reserve).

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 2nd October 1915, as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 40 weeks.
This year	\$10,507	\$439,394
Last year	10,694	459,317
Increase	187	20,023

An Irish firm which recently sent a large jar of its commodity over to England was surprised to receive the following letter from its customer:—"Gentlemen, the jar you sent off yesterday was torpedoed en route and arrived with a hole about six inches square on the port side. The watertight compartment saved the contents till it was taken off in dry dock. Subsequent salvage operations resulted in about three-quarters of the contents being saved, but the vessel had to be destroyed."

WAR NEWS.

A DARDANELLES HERO.

"KEEP YOUR TEARS FOR PRIVACY;
STEEL YOUR HEART."

A letter received by the mother of Second-Lieut. Hubert Meager, 3rd Australian Infantry, on the morning when his death was announced ended as follows:

"During the next few days we shall be facing death every minute. If I am taken off, do as the Roman matron and keep your tears for privacy, steel your heart and get a dozen recruits to fill my place. Pray hard for me, and, if God wills it, I shall see it through."

"I shall go into action with a clean heart, and if I emerge safely I hope I shall have proved myself a man and a leader, and thereby have justified the confidence of my commanders."

Lieut. Meager leaves a widow and child in Australia.

KILLED AT 63.

AN EXAMPLE TO SHIRKERS.

An English officer who was on General Botha's staff for signalling duties has written Home describing the operations in German South-West Africa. He says: "The marching was heavy and especially dangerous, owing to the fact that the enemy had laid contact and trap mines all over the country. Hundreds have been found and the have been miraculous escapes by the score. In one case, for instance, a whole burgher commando were on mined ground and a German behind a bush was tugging away at a wire to cause the explosion. It didn't come off and the explosion, they saw the man when, eventually, they saw the man they simply took him alive. I had one of my signallers killed and when we buried him it made me think. He was 63 years of age, and if only some of our young fellows who are fit and able to do their bit, but won't, were to see his grave, or rather wooden cross, with 'aged 63' on it, I am afraid it would prick their conscience if they have one."

GERMAN AT ELSWICK WORKS.

SENT TO PRISON.

At Newcastle police court William Sagar was charged as an enemy without having entered a prohibited area without a permit. The prisoner was arrested at the Armstrong-Whitworth works at Elswick. He had been a master seaman and the Board of Trade certificate proved him to be of German nationality. His birth place in this document had been blotted and scratched out, but the duplicate copy showed it to be Wunstorf, in Germany. Detective-Sergeant Frost, in giving evidence of the arrest, said that at the prisoner's house he found a document issued by the Board of Trade marked "private and confidential." On account to be allowed to fall into the hands of enemies. It had referred to the dangers of German submarine to the defence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour was passed.

MACKENSEN NOT A SCOTSMAN

The idea, current in the Scottish press, says a contemporary, that General von Mackensen is a Highlander gone astray is quite erroneous. One finds on the Continent occasional traces of Scottish names slightly transformed to fit their surroundings. They are common enough in Holland, thanks to the famous eighteenth-century regiment of the Scots-Dutch, and we have an example in this Norwegian pianist, Grieg, whose ancestors, the Griegs of Aibroeth, settled in Bergen in Norway. Von Mackensen is no sort of a Mackenzie. He takes his name from the village of Mackensen on the Solling, a small agricultural spot in Hanover not far from the once pleasant town of Hildesheim. Like most families who derive their names from the soil, General von Mackensen comes of a very old family, though its patent of nobility is entirely modern.

A TWENTY-DOLLAR COCKTAIL.

In the island of Haiti, where one of the twin Republics is again in revolution, things are as unstable financially. Not many years ago a visitor from New York arrived one night at an hotel, and the next morning—waked with the swarms of insects around his bed and the street below his window—felt so exhausted that he ordered a cocktail to brace him up before breakfast. "That's a real Manhattan," he said as he put down the glass. "How much?" "Twenty dollars," was the answer. "Look here," shouted the stranger, "you don't work this on me. Just because I'm an American you think I'm a millionaire. Take this quarter. That's all the stuff's worth and all you'll get out of me." With that he threw down a 25-cent piece. "Sorry, sir," replied the barkeeper, "but haven't you something smaller? I'll have to give you thirty dollars in change. The visitor then discovered that worth just 200 dollars in the local paper currency, so that the charge for his drink amounted to no more than ten American cents out of the "quarter."

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

At a meeting of the creditors of Indian Specie Bank on the 20th ult. Mr. Sanders Slater, presiding, the report of the progress of liquidation showed that a call on the shareholders of Rs. 50 per share had realised Rs. 29½ lakhs; further recoveries were expected of twenty lakhs. The outstanding recoveries amounted to fifteen lakhs and additional recoveries were expected of 2½ lakhs. Pearls had realised 5½ lakhs; there was to be realised fifteen lakhs. The claims admitted total 155 lakhs; the total realisations are expected to reach 104 lakhs. A dividend of four annas was declared payable on September 15th.

WAR BREVITIES.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* states that over 5,000 wounded soldiers and 5,000 women have recently been added to the number of Krupp's employees.

The City of London Corporation a few weeks ago decided to grant the Freedom of the City to every ex-boy of a City school serving with the Colours.

Mr. Bonar Law's committee recommends that the pensions of subalterns' widows be raised to captains' rates, and no officers' children receive less than the present rate for colonels' children.

Among the recruits aged forty-three to fifty who are now being called up in Hungary are many members of Parliament and statesmen, including the ex-Minister of Agriculture, Graf Bela Serenyi.

As the result of the Crown Princess's suggestion, a scheme has been initiated in Germany to appeal to Germans abroad for money to help in the prosecution of the war. It is estimated that £20,000,000 will be raised by this means.

By a unanimous vote the Zanzibar Protectorate Council has made offer of £10,000 towards the cost of the war. £3,000 has been raised privately in Zanzibar for Red Cross work, ninety per cent of the subscribers being Mahomedans.

The *Times* says an unusual feature of the Scottish shooting season is the large number of women tenants who have rented shootings, mainly in order to provide recreation for convalescent officers and others home on short leave from the front.

The *Morning Post*, Petrograd correspondent refers to a significant indication of the value of the present German armies that the German corps annihilated at Tarnopol were markedly inferior to the Austrians. They provided more prisoners and more valuable trophies.

German inspired statements in the neutral press to the effect that gas from French shells blinded many German troops is officially denied, as no gas has been used by the French forces. It is pointed out that the allegation may be a prelude to a fresh inhuman German device.

Although as the result of the war Egypt has lost its tourist season, the country, says the *Year East*, has benefited in other ways. It is calculated that tourists spent about £1,000,000 annually, but the expenditure by the troops, who have been, and are still, quartered in Egypt is estimated at £6,000,000.

The *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* on August 29th stated that the last two Prussian lists contained 40,245 killed, wounded and missing. The Prussian losses to that date aggregated 1,740,539, to which must be added 214,000 Bavarians, 184,000 Saxons and 247,000 Wurtembergers and the casualties in 44 Naval lists.

The *Cologne Gazette* estimated five weeks ago that 4,000 Iron Crosses of the first class had been presented during the war; 17 to Princes; 222 to generals; 3,000 to other officers and only 87 to common soldiers. Ninety-eight crosses had been distributed among the Navy, mostly to Admirals, other high Commanders and Princes.

A letter found on a non-commissioned officer of the 42nd Regiment of Prussian Infantry, killed recently during one of the Crown Prince's attacks in the Argonne, recounts how he had succeeded in escaping from the "massacre," and concludes: "We have no illusions now; we know that our attempt to break through has failed, and it is cruel to see so many men sacrificed for nothing." The letter was written on the eve of the Crown Prince's big attack on August 7.

A special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, emphasising the need for machine guns for the British lines, points out that from the sea to the Swiss frontier it is estimated that there are 40,000 German machine guns, including those of the new light model. That those of the new light model more than one means that there are 40 men putting machine gun strength at 500,000, or one for every 25 yards of front. Both Mauberge and Lille are furnished with great stores of guns.

REWARDS FOR BRITISH SEAMEN.

A fund has recently been established at Lloyd's for the purpose of making awards to the captains, officers, and crews of British and Allied merchant vessels for gallant conduct in cases where their vessels have been attacked by enemy submarines. The awards are given as honours, and are irrespective of whether the attack and vessels and their cargoes are insured at Lloyd's or not.

Awards amounting to £250 have just been made in the case of Messrs. Lawther, Latta, & Co.'s steamship *Anglo-Californian* of 7,333 tons, which sought refuge in Queenstown Harbour on July 5th after Captain Parham and 10 men had been killed and eight injured by the fire of a German submarine. The captain's widow is to be £100, and the remaining £150 is to be divided among the officers and crew who took part in the fight. In acknowledging the cheque the owners of the vessel say: "We understand underwriters would have made no monetary loss had the steamer been sunk. As shipowners, the principle which this represents appeals to us very much, and we will take much pleasure in drawing the attention of all our captains to it, as we feel it will have a most inspiring effect."

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, September 29th.

THE TOLL OF SUBONIC PLAGUE.

Our minds are continually set on the great toll of death in Europe. The noblest, the best, the most courageous manhood of the world is being ruthlessly slain in this direst of struggles the world has ever witnessed. Yet in this great empire in the East the toll of death is still greater, exacted by an enemy which slays its thousands every day and very little is said about it. During the last few months, in almost any large town or village in wide districts of South China, if you got up at early dawn you could see lines of coffins passing through the main gates on to the plains or up the hillsides for burial. The enemy is subonic plague. The matter of sanitation has not yet entered into the calculation of the Government. Every thinking man in China at the present moment is considering what is the best form of Government for his country. Is it a Monarchy or is it a Republic? As far as one can read the signs of the time a new monarchy is very probable, and perhaps in the near future. No doubt sanitation must begin with the people themselves and the chief desideratum is a model village—an ocular demonstration. In some places known to the writer the plague is so constant that the people go about their business quite oblivious to the fact of the enemy at their gates.

CRUSADE AGAINST OPIUM PLANTING.

Now that autumn is wearing on the various country magistrates are bestirring themselves in view of the season for planting opium approaching. It is the fact that many of the agriculturists are determined to have another "go" at it.

The officials are equally determined that they won't be allowed. If proclamations strongly phrased will prevent them the authorities have already won the battle. The magistrates are busy paying visits to all the populous centres. Many are driving their orders into the ears of all the local bodies who share responsibilities of any kind, such as village elders. Proclamations are being forwarded to them in bundles. These they are to post in every prominent place so that nobody can say that the people are ignorant of the views of the ruling powers. Is it not strange that the name of England should be bracketed with that of China in this anti-opium crusade? To the onlooker it would appear that the Chinese authorities wish the people to understand that the English are pressing home for them this anti-opium crusade as well as they themselves. But the opium planters will say "Oh it is the English who object to our planting opium, our own Government is just only trying to please the English at our expense. We won't be their tool, so we shall go on planting opium as before."

This is quite a natural interpretation to put upon some proclamations issued. The magistrates are, however, sincere in their present exertions. Instead of the opium plant they expect to see other produce in the land formerly devoted to opium. As a reminder to any daring transgressor the fated Yung Ha which the soldiers reduced to desolation last year is pointed out as a warning. More than in former years responsibility is laid upon the village elders. They will be held accountable for any violation of orders issued in their own vicinity. The soldiers, however, will very reluctantly accept responsibility. The likelihood is that they will refuse.

THE TRIAD SOCIETY. The "Three Dot Society" is flourishing in our midst. A theatrical company visited Swatow recently. Three of the Triad Society approached them and demanded money. They at once reported it to the manager who promptly called for police. Two of the three were captured and were shot by order from Canton.

The Triad Society is, I fear, more in evidence than ever. The chief goes about in public in a sedan chair with hosts of guards before and behind. He makes his demands at this village and at that. The terrified people bring forward of their best to win his favour. He styles himself the Tutuh (Governor).

UNOFFICIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

The new marriage licence are most unpopular for the Government stamp costs 40 cents. This new tax, with all the other taxes are more, they say, than they can bear. We shall see if the new tax stops marriages. After all, it is but a small sum in addition to the emption money of the bride. These new taxes are exacted only from such as marry under the age of forty.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

HANDSOME DONATION.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals desires to express great appreciation of the generous donation of \$5,309.04 from the Committee of the recent theatrical performance in aid of Hongkong Medical Charities. This special donation is to be used for working expenses.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—

Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Bangkok	\$ 3,215.55
Per Mr. H. Playfair from Saigon:—	
Louis Ogilvie & Co.	\$100
Hui Bon Hoa Eng Hung	500
Kim Yee	50
Y. Long	10
Kwong Cheong	50
Ly Kim	20
Kong Soun	50
Yu Ku Huang	50
Saigon Currency	\$830
Per Mr. Ng Mui Chuen from Opium Revenue Branch Office	142.00
Staff of Kwong Yut Cheong, barber shop, Siam	132.95
Mr. Leung Lu Kai	5.00
Already acknowledged	\$552,528.91
Total	\$558,893.57

THE GAMBLER'S CHANCE. The *Kaiser and the German Bankers*. The *Wall Street Journal* (New York) had the following interesting comments recently on the Kaiser's assurance to the German bankers that the end of the war would come in October (1915):—

There is a grim probability about this cabled story that the Kaiser has assured the German bankers that the war will conclude in October, presumably of this year. When the war broke out German sympathizers censured this newspaper for saying that the Kaiser was like a dog with a stick of dynamite tied to his tail. It was equally dangerous to let him run or to stop him. The comparison of that great potentate to a dog was resented. The *Wall Street Journal* therefore takes this opportunity of apologizing to the dog.

Anyone with experience of the reckless gambler knows exactly the position in which the head of the Prussian militarist party now finds himself. He has involved his financial backers so deeply that they are against their will, partners in his gamble. He will, therefore, the war would be over last October. The capture of Paris was a certainty, and Russia could be dealt with at his convenience, when that and was achieved. He borrowed heavily, not merely of their money, but their confidence, and they are obviously getting nervous.

It is entirely possible that the war may be over in October, but the Kaiser will have nothing to say about the duration or conclusion. Germany was beaten when she failed to capture Paris in the first rush. She is not merely beaten, but bankrupt now. What the German bankers are fighting for is a successful reversionary. They know well enough that even this will be impossible with another winter of war.

What can they do? Already they have concentrated all the gold of the country in the Reichsbank, where it has the meagre exchange value. The foreign exchange market has gone, and, only for this reason, the value of the paper mark is what they choose to call it. In another six months it will rank a little above the Confederate shinplaster for purposes of world trade.

Here is a tremendous speculative transaction, which has failed. In Wall Street a clique of immature speculators from once advanced an industrial stock from 40 to 165, and found that they had more of it at the top than at the bottom. The public which was expected to buy, unloaded on the way up. The ring sold out at an average of 38, and since then the property has been admirably managed, mainly because its directors have stayed out of the stock market.

This is the parallel to the Kaiser's gamble. If the German bankers hope to save anything out of the wreck, they will stop him now, and liquidate what few assets remain.

PRINCE OF WALES' STORY.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell attributes a good story to the Prince of Wales. He tells how he and his party reported themselves at headquarters in a little French town and the Commander-in-Chief being away, the Prince of Wales as a staff officer, explained matters at the front. The Prince told a good story of a British collier steamer which was going to Hamburg when war was imminent. The Germans were counting on her coming in with coal for one of their men-of-war. The captain was averse to sailing but the owner, who was to get a huge price for the coal, urged him to go. So he sailed and at the river mouth a German pilot came on board. On taking charge of the ship he said: "Now this is German property. War was begun yesterday. 'Now take it!' exclaimed the captain, 'then take it!' and he downed the pilot with a fearful bang on the head with his telescope. Then he turned the ship round scope. He steamed off as hard as he could with his German prisoner on board for England and got safely back.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1850. TELEPHONE 1741.

SHIPCHANDLERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

BAXTER AND GOUROCK CANVAS. PRICE'S ENGINE OIL.

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK **PAINTS—ALL SHADES.**

OIL REFINERS, ETC., ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ON THE ADMIRALTY LIST.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

SAKURA BEER.



Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
TEL. No. 468.

[655]

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 85' by 34' 6"
Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—**JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P. As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc. Dockyard Managers can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.
Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 312

30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 14th October, 1915, at 5.15 p.m.

Business—As set forth in the Notice in the Hall of the Club.

By Order, **E. DES VŒUX,** Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1915. [1055]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS to the SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS LIST will be held TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 6th October, at 12.30 p.m., at the Office of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, Chater Road.

By Order, **T. F. HOUGH,** Clerk of the Club.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1915. [1054]

FRENCH CONVENT BAZAAR.

THE FRENCH CONVENT ANNUAL BAZAAR will take place TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), 6th October, in the New Convent at Causeway Bay. One Part of the establishment being Completed, LADY MAY has kindly consented to open this part of the building at 10.30 a.m. on the 6th of October, after which she will proceed to open the BAZAAR.

Rev. Mother Superior begs that all good friends and those who have always shown such a kind interest in the work of the Convent will consider this Notice as an invitation and will kindly attend on this occasion.

There will be a great variety of beautiful and useful Work, Underclothing and Fancy Work made by the Orphans, also Small Articles at Moderate Prices, and Toys and Sweets for the Children.

Visitors will have an opportunity of viewing the transformation that the Cotton Mills of Hongkong are undergoing. No Chits will be taken.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1915. [1029]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 9th October, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 9th October, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order, **M. MANUK,** Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1915. [1014]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED our Offices to No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL (Second Floor), over the Bank of Canton. **DENNIS & BOWLEY,** Solicitors and Notaries.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1915. [1040]

HOSPITALITY.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE. Government Service F. M. S. Musical, Sporting, dislike hotel life, want hospitality for ten days around X'mas, when visiting Hongkong. To be reciprocated later. References if required. "HOP."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1915. [1023]

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE.

HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Lincings, all Ceilings and the Underneath of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The EASTERN Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street. Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end through the Yumati service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1915.

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS, Secretary.

[1041]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [1732]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

CHELTONDALE, No. 97, THE PEAK Fully Furnished.

Apply—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,** Hongkong, 23rd September, 1915. [1011]

TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months from 1st November. FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.

Apply Property Office, **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [984]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, 3, Mountain View, **H. E. POLLOCK,** Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1046]

TO LET.

NO. 8, LYEMOON VILLAS, Nos. 1 and 2, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.

Apply to—**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROSECUTOR,** Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [983]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.

Apply—**PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,** Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road. Apply—**CLARK & Co.,** Opticians.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour. Immediate possession.

Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co,** Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.

Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,** Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [46]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon. Immediate possession; and **FOUR-ROOMED FLATS** in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next, English Bath and Kitchen, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd.,** Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [853]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order. Tennis Court and Garden.

Apply—**PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,** Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Dennis & Bowley.

HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

55, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchoi Road.

Apply, at—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,** Hongkong, 13th September, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—**A. B. AVASIA,** Care of E. PARANBY, No. 1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

NO. 2, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"LEWKNOR," No. 150, THE PEAK.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

"HILLSIDE," No. 110, THE PEAK.

ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.

Nos. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS 6 ROOMS each, from 1st November.

No. 3, "THE ALBANY," Rooms, in Duddell Street.

No. 6, BELLIS TERRACE, Kowloon.

"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

No. 25, BELLIS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchoi.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.

"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).

No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS, Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,** 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1915. [143]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S OLD BROWN LIQUEUR BRANDY

E

QUALITY.

TRY IT AND BE YOUR OWN JUDGE.



IT HAS ALREADY DONE TIME "21 YEARS" IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[13]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 6th, 1915.

CHINA'S MINING RESOURCES.

To those who are able to form any idea of the vast potential wealth of China it is pitiful to read the constant references to China's poverty made in memorials to the PRESIDENT and in the answers which the PRESIDENT frequently returns. For instance, according to every expert who has made a more or less superficial investigation of the subject, the potential mineral wealth of China is "enormous." Yet only a few of these mineral resources are developed and consequently the mining royalties the Government receives are insignificant. With satisfactory mining laws which would give encouragement to the investment of foreign capital in the exploitation of the mineral resources of the country by modern methods, mining royalties might soon become an important source of revenue to the Government. When the Chinese Government a year ago entered into an arrangement with the Standard Oil Co. of New York for the exploitation of the oil resources of certain northern provinces upon terms which gave the foreign syndicate satisfactory control of the capital it invested, it seemed as though, at last, the Chinese Government had come to recognise how short-sighted had been the policy embodied in its mining laws, which in recent years have been revised again and again with the avowed object of attracting foreign capital, but which still impose restrictions effectually defeating the very purpose they were avowedly intended to promote. The Oil-fields agreement, however, remains unique; there are no indications of its extension to other mining enterprises; but the old jealousy of the foreigner still lingers. A good example of this is to be seen in a very long memorial recently sent to the PRESIDENT on the subject of the mineral resources of Yunnan Province. Yunnan is rich in tin, copper and antimony deposits. Iron and lead also are said to be there in abundance and at one time the Government appears to have derived a considerable revenue from gold mining in the province, but of late years this industry has ceased to exist. "The failure to develop the mines of this province," the Governor's memorial says, "is chiefly due to poverty, and although the authorities have from time to time done their best to induce the people to embark on mining enterprises, very little result has been achieved." The Governor proceeds to submit to the PRESIDENT "suggestions respecting improvements at the mines which are under operation and the mines which should at once be worked and developed." The first suggestion is with regard to the well-known Kaichin tin mines, a joint enterprise of the Government and merchants. It has a capital of "more than \$3,500,000, including the loans contracted by the Company," but the greater part of this capital, it is explained, has been invested in machinery and plant, and "it has been found that there is not enough ready money to hire sufficient miners to extract the ore." Consequently the smelting works are not kept fully employed and great loss is incurred. The memorial goes on to explain that owing to a scarcity of water in the mining area there are only four months in the year when the ores can be washed, and the suggestion is made that water mains should be laid to the mining area from some remote district, at an estimated cost of no less than \$17,000,000, so as to ensure a constant water supply. The Governor recognises that this amount is "not easy to secure in the present circumstances," but as the Company has embarked on a large enterprise and as the mineral wealth of the district is "so rich, he advises the PRESIDENT that "it is worth while to proceed with the plan," because it would ensure "enormous profits in the future." Again, if only another million dollars could be obtained "to purchase machinery and choose the mines which it will be best to operate," the copper, lead and other mines of the Tanchau district would produce "ten times the quantity they do now." According to the latest investigations, the Governor says, there are over a thousand mines in the province which have not yet been worked. "If we select the best and work them we will reap benefits easily in the near future." He concludes that "in view of the present circumstances," it is advisable to commence the operation of gold mines in the province first, and then go on to develop the iron mines. The little matter of that "great sum of money" which will be needed to give effect to these suggestions is mentioned in the shortest paragraph of the memorial. Since "the financial difficulty" in the province of Yunnan has reached its "climax," and as the Governor understands that the Central Government is in similar straits, he recommends that "either a foreign loan should be contracted or the assistance of Overseas Chinese should be invited to make the enterprise a success." The Governor of Yunnan can be quite sure that until China's mining laws are less illiberal than they are to-day, China has little to hope for in this connection either from the foreign investor or the Overseas Chinese. A Chinese mining magnate from the Straits Settlements about two years ago investigated possibilities in China and publicly declared that he would not invest a dollar while the country's mining laws and regulations are such as they are. China's best hope for the successful exploitation of her mineral wealth lies, as we have said on previous occasions, in a speedy fulfilment of her Treaty obligation to recast her Mining Regulations "in such a way as while promoting the interests of Chinese subjects and not injuring in any way the sovereign rights of China, will offer no impediment to the attraction of foreign capital nor place foreign capitalists at a greater disadvantage than they would be under generally-accepted foreign Regulations."

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 2 p.m.

Lady May opens the annual Bazaar in connection with the French Convent at 10.30 this morning, at Causeway Bay (formerly the Cotton Mills).

A meeting of subscribers to the Subscription Griffins List for the next annual race meeting, takes place at 12.30 p.m., to-day, at the office of the Hongkong Jockey Club.

Mrs. Beavis, The Peak, has reported to the Police the theft from her bedroom of a sum of \$30 in notes.

The programme for the fifth Gymkhana meeting, which is fixed for Saturday, November 13th, has been issued. There are six events on the card.

There was no business of public importance at the Sanitary Board meeting yesterday, and the proceedings were over in not much more than a minute.

At the Magistracy yesterday the master of a junk was fined \$50, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, for being in possession of 18 sticks of dynamite.

A Chinaman has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to the head and neck caused by being accidentally knocked down in Des Vœux Road West by a tramcar.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks a donation of \$25 to the funds of the Hospitals by the Kin On & Co.

As a result of the Pianoforte Recital given at the Peak Club on the 4th September last by Mr. Donnelly Fuller in aid of the St. John's Ambulance Association, a cheque for \$419.40 has been handed over to Mr. E. Ralphs, the Hon. Secretary.

Lady May's "At Home" at Mountain Lodge yesterday afternoon was well attended. His Excellency and Lady May received the guests on the lawn as they arrived, and the weather on the mountain top being perfect added to the pleasure of the occasion.

Mr. Denman Fuller hopes to give another special Recital at the Cathedral in aid of the organ fund shortly, as the amount in hand is not nearly sufficient to meet the expenditure absolutely necessary, not merely for the repair, but for the preservation of the instrument.

It is mentioned in *Church Notes* (published in connection with St. John's Cathedral) that the recent local examination at the Hongkong University shows that the Diocesan school has done very well, fifteen boys having passed the junior examination, with distinction in sixteen subjects and seventeen the senior; six gaining distinction. Five passed the matriculation examination, one with honours. Ten of the boys recently gained the second grade certificate at Pitman's Shortland Institute and forty-five the third grade certificates.

AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPS.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says:—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was recently quoted as saying that we must have American deep sea ships; that it was evident that private capital would never supply them, and that, therefore, the Government must engage in transportation for hire. And, if we accept the major and minor premises, the conclusion follows. But now comes Postmaster-General Burleson and knocks Secretary McAdoo's syllogism into smithereens by smashing the minor premise that private capital will not supply ships to sail in foreign trade under the American flag.

For the Post Office Department has just concluded an arrangement with the Oceanic Steamship Company by which an additional ship, the Sierra, is added to the two already sailing under the American flag between this port and Australia.

It was as easy as sun for all that was required to get the additional ship was to increase the amount already paid for carrying the mails.

And that is all that the most avaricious and brutal American capitalists have ever asked—adequate pay for sailing under conditions created by American law. Upon those terms American capital will provide American deep sea ships as fast as they can be built.

President Wilson should regulate his Cabinet. Either Secretary McAdoo must be made to keep still or Postmaster-General Burleson must be kept from showing that his colleague says the thing that is not.

The Oceanic line to Australia is doing good business. There is a large and growing trade between this country and Australia, and the Sierra was put on because more ships and more frequent mails are required.

But, if the people can afford to make a special rate for mail carrying on routes where there is already a large existing traffic, how much better they can afford to pay for mail service to ports where we might but do not have large trade because wicked capitalists will not contract to run ships at a loss during the years while trade is developing with the certainty of competition after they have helped to build up the traffic.

Mr. William Jackson, engineer, Aberdeen, has left £77,000 sterling, the bulk divisible between an engineering chair for Aberdeen University and charitable purposes in Calcutta.

SWIMMING SPORTS IN HONGKONG.

More than 100 entries have been received by the Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation (Mr. J. F. McPherson) for the swimming sports to be held this afternoon, at 4 p.m., and on Monday, the 11th, at 2.30 p.m. The following institutions are represented:—The University, Chinese Y.M.C.A., Confucian Society, Diocesan Boys' School, Queen's College, St. Paul's College, and Ellis Kadocoe School.

The programme for to-day is as follows:—50 yards Championship; 50 yards Schools; 200 yards Championship; Team Race, Schools; 100 yards Championship; and 440 yards Championship.

MILITARY LIFE AND PHYSICAL HEALTH.

REMARKABLE IMPROVEMENT IN NEW ARMIES.

The extraordinary improvement in the physical fitness of men who joined the new Armies in this country, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is a commonplace observation, and most of us have had the opportunity of watching the improvement from month to month in personal friends or relatives.

Similar observations have been made in France, where hundreds of thousands of men accustomed to sedentary lives were mobilised at the beginning of the war, and have since led the strenuous outdoor life which falls to the soldier actually engaged in warlike operations.

A correspondent writing from that country to the *British Medical Journal* states that of the French Territorials who have been at the front since the outbreak of hostilities, many are being allowed home on short furlough, and that their aspect on arrival is often, nay usually, destructive of many illusions on the part of the pluming wife or anxious mother.

People at home thought sadly of the absent one, passing nights in half-drawn trenches, a prey to numberless fears and anxieties, frightened half out of his wits by exploding bombs, food curiously, and exposed to drenching rain or the parching rays of an implacable sun; he would naturally return with haggard and weagone looks, the shadow of his former self.

But lo! on the contrary, his face beams with smiles and good health. The pudgy shopkeeper has lost his embowment and puffy complexion. He is smart, his eyes are bright, his skin tanned, and his movements alert, and manly.

The fond of wife is on the verge of disappointment, for she was expecting to play the nurse to a worn-out, debilitated husband, instead of which he has—re-gained the jollity of his early married days and has from complaining, he boisterously describes his strenuous days and disturbed nights.

HIGHER STANDARD OF VITALITY. Given a fair standard of physical stamina, it cannot be questioned that the active adventurous life of the soldier in the field makes for health and strength.

Confirmed alcoholics, now that their consumption is necessarily kept within moderate limits, recover the power of self-control and appreciate the gain in dignity and self-esteem.

Neurosthenics, under the influence of war work, forget to worry about their inside, and, living as they do from hand to mouth, look out instead of looking in.

Hard work and frugal living in the open air raise the standard of vitality, and effect cures which have defied the pharmacologist. The moral being undergoes a salutary change *pari passu* with the physical.

The implacable pursuit of a common object, the sharing of a common danger, and the perpetual emulation render selfishness despicable, and make the man conscious of his individual insignificance; his personality is sunk in the common weal.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

This wealings, of course, go to the wall, the strain is more than they can bear, the feeble nervous system breaks down, the damaged heart yields to the strain.

Given, however, an adequate margin of resilience, the fact seems to be that, apart from the casualties of actual fighting, the conditions of a soldier's life in war afford a special case of the operation of the law of the survival of the fittest. Those who possess the necessary resiliency survive, and are all the better for the experience.

THE NEW ANTISEPTIC.

Commenting on the announcement from Paris of the successful application of the new antiseptic, Professor J. B. Sobon, head of the Organic Chemistry Department of Leeds University, says:—The new antiseptic which has been so successfully applied to wounds in the French hospital established under the auspices of the Rockefeller Institute at Compiegne was first introduced by Dr. H. D. Dakin, former student and graduate of Leeds University, working in collaboration with Dr. Carrel, by whom it was experimentally examined. It is a solution of sodium-hypochlorite, carefully neutralised with boric acid to remove the alkalinity and to some extent the irritant action of the original solution. It is very inexpensive and quite easily prepared. It rapidly dissolves away necrotic tissue and sterilises the wounded, nearly always badly infected. The antiseptic action probably depends on the separation of chlorine in the nascent condition. Some of the materials which have been experimented on in the laboratories at Compiegne have been prepared for Dr. Dakin in the Leeds University laboratories, under the auspices of and with assistance from the Royal Medical Research Committee. Arrangements have also been made at Leeds University for its use in the military hospitals in England.

THE WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

DETERMINED GERMAN ATTACKS.

REPULSED BY THE BRITISH.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES MAINTAINED.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

DETERMINED GERMAN ATTACKS ON BRITISH REPULSED.

BUT GREATER PORTION OF HOHENZOLLERN REDOUTS. RECAPTURED.

LONDON, October 4th.

A despatch from Field-Marshal Sir John French yesterday afternoon states that the enemy commenced a heavy bombardment and delivered repeated attacks over the open against our trenches between the quarries on the Vermelles-Hulluch road.

The attacks were pressed with determination but failed to reach our trenches. All were repulsed with severe loss to the enemy.

Further northward the enemy recaptured the greater portion of the Hohenzollern redoubts.

FRENCH PROGRESS CONTINUED.

PARIS, October 5th.
4.30 p.m.

Further progress in Artois and a lull in Champagne are the features of to-day's *communiqué*. The French progress has been continued in the Givency Wood and at Hill 119, where we occupied important cross-roads. There were incessant cannonades, in which trench mortars played an important part, in the districts of Quenneviers and Nouvron, while there were reciprocal bombardments in Champagne in the neighbourhood of Navarin.

Two German counter-attacks were repulsed northward of Mesnil.

Air squadrons dropped forty large bombs on Sabrons railway station, Metz, and other French aeroplanes attacked the railway lines at junctions and stations behind the German front.

TRENCH TO TRENCH FIGHTING.

PARIS, October 5th.
1.30 a.m.

A *communiqué* states that fighting from trench to trench was continued all day in Artois. On the crests south of Givency Wood the enemy regained a footing at the crossing of five roads, but repeated counter-attacks were everywhere repulsed. There has been a hot artillery duel on a trench and engine fighting south of the Somme and north of the Aisne.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down in our lines, and the airmen captured.

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH'S THANKS TO AIRMEN.

LONDON, October 5th.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, in an Army Order expressing appreciation of the valuable work done by the Flying Corps in the great battle last week, recognises that the adverse weather necessitated flying low under heavy gunfire.

The Field-Marshal especially thanks them for their plucky work in co-operation with the artillery, and also in photographing and in bombing lines of communication.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN THRUST BETWEEN VILNA AND DVINSK.

MEETS WITH SIGNAL FAILURE.

PETROGRAD, October 5th.

Eight German Army Corps participated in the thrust eastward between the Vilna and Dvinsk, which so signally failed. The object of the thrust was threefold: to cover the Dvinsk operations, to threaten the rear of the Russians in the Dvinsk region, in the direction of Polotze, and to advance towards Minsk and Borisoff. The parrying of the thrust and the Russian move westwards, primarily relieved the pressure on Dvinsk which becomes an integral sector of the Russian front. Although the Germans have pushed nearer Dvinsk from the west and south-west of the town and the bridges of the Dvina, it is believed that they are still out of range of gun-fire. Some accounts state that the German cavalry participating in the thrust lost half of their number. The refugees are returning.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

LEADS TO FURTHER SUCCESSES.

PETROGRAD, October 5th.

A *communiqué* again indicates the increasing effectiveness of the Russian artillery, and the vigour of the infantry attacks resulting in the capture of a number of villages and some hundreds of prisoners at various points along the front, while the pressure of the Russians westward is evidenced by their crossing of the river Styr at several places between Pinsk and Rovno.

A hurricane of artillery fire near Dvinsk, including the use of eighteen inch guns, enabled the Germans to capture trenches, but the enemy in their turn were unable to withstand the hail of Russian shells and fled after losing enormously, the Russians re-occupying the trenches. Altogether 500 Germans were made prisoners by the Russians when the latter, with the bayonet, stormed the villages halfway between Dvinsk and the Vilna, and in the vicinity of the Kovel and Sarnay railway.

HOW 9,000 HUNGARIANS WERE CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, October 5th.

Some 9,000 prisoners, including 185 officers, who have been brought to Kieff, belong to five Hungarian regiments which were entrenched on the hills near the famous Fatcheff Monastery in the province of Volhyn. The Russians cleverly outflanked them, and the Hungarians fled to the valley.

The Russians seized the hills and a devastating fire forced the Hungarians to surrender.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN STEAMER SUNK.

AMSTERDAM, October 5th.

The German steamer *Sirona* has been sunk by an explosion off Rugen. The crew, who have arrived at Sassnitz, assert that the steamer was torpedoed by a British submarine.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HAVE ALLIED TROOPS LANDED AT SALONICA?

LONDON, October 5th.

Though no official announcement has been made up to the time this telegram was despatched, despatches from Athens indicate that Allied troops have landed at Salonica.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

THE ULTIMATUM RECEIVED.

PETROGRAD, October 5th.
1.05 p.m.

M. Rodoshvoff, the Bulgarian Premier, only received the Ultimatum at four o'clock on Monday afternoon.

BULGARIA RETURNS NO ANSWER TO ALLIES.

LONDON, October 5th.

Reuter's Agency learns that owing to recent developments the Bulgarian Government must be taken to have rejected the proposals made by the Allies, to which they have returned, no answer. Consequently the proposals have lapsed.

SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENTS.

ATHENS, October 5th.

Six German aviators have arrived at Sofia. German skilled labourers are leaving Constantinople for Bulgaria.

ITALY AND THE CRISIS.

PARIS, October 4th.

The *Matin* states that an important conference has been held at Rome, attended by the Premier, the Ministers of War, Marine, of Foreign Affairs, of Treasury and the Under Secretary of State for Munitions. General Porro was specially called from the front to participate in the discussion which is understood to have concerned the Balkans.

FOURPARLERS.

SOBIA, October 5th.

M. Malinoff, Leader of the Democrats, as plenipotentiary of the entire Opposition parties, began on September 9th, *pourparlers* with the Ministers of the Quadruple Entente with a view to a pacific settlement of the Macedonian difficulty.

OUTRAGE ON GENERAL SMUTS.

THE WORK OF HOOLIGANS.

LONDON, October 5th.

Official news has now been published of an outrageous attack on General Smuts at an electrifying meeting at Newlands, near Johannesburg, on September 9th. The meeting was largely composed of hooligans armed with sticks and pick handles. The platform was rushed, and the police just succeeded in quelling General Smuts to escape assassination in his motor-car. The chauffeur was knocked down when starting his engine. General Smuts was not hurt and went to Pretoria.

The *Times* believes that the outrage will produce a strong reaction in favour of the Botha party.

BRITISH BRAVERY.

LONDON, October 5th.

The conferment of eighteen *micro* Military Crosses is announced in the *Gazette*. Among the recipients is Captain Robert Battag, of the 42nd Doolis, attached to the 89th Punjab, for most conspicuous gallantry near Neuve Chapelle on the night of August 7th.

With one non-commissioned officer and four Sepoys he advanced from a sap-head under machine-gun fire and rescued a wounded non-commissioned officer. The whole party had to stand up under fire in order to lift the wounded man over barbed wire.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "ARABIC" OUTRAGE.

GERMANY FAILS TO SATISFY AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, October 5th.

After a conference between President Wilson and Mr. Lansing, at which the latter submitted the Note presented by Count Bernstorff on the 2nd inst., it is learned that Germany failed to satisfy the request for a disavowal of the sinking of the *Arabic* and the assumption of liability. While Mr. Lansing declined to say what the next step will be, it is ascertained that Count Bernstorff will be asked to come to Washington to receive the views of the American Government. A final refusal by Germany to meet American views might result in a rupture of diplomatic relations.

THE "HESPERIAN."

Naval officers assigned to examine the metal found on board the *Hesperian* are virtually convinced that a mine wrecked the steamer.

RUMANIA AND CONTRABAND. MORE SEIZURES.

LONDON, October 5th.

A diplomat who left Bukharest last week states that the greatest activity then prevailed throughout the country, and that precautionary measures have been taken along all the frontiers. Another attempt to smuggle contraband through for Turkey has been stopped.

An Austrian courier with despatches for Constantinople had with him thirty-six large and heavy cases which were confiscated by the Rumanian authorities.

AMERICA AND TURKISH ATROCITIES.

WASHINGTON, October 5th.

The Ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed to inform the Porte that unless the Armenian massacres cease the friendly relations between the United States and Turkey will be threatened. Officials of the State Department say that a diplomatic rupture is not contemplated. The intention is to impress Turkey of the effect of the continuance of the atrocities on the public sentiment of the United States.

SISTERS OF CHARITY KILLED.

LONDON, October 5th.

The Red Cross Society (Russian) publishes a list of forty-six Sisters of Charity who have been killed in bombardments of hospitals.

NEW AMERICAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, October 5th.

The Government has decided on a new naval programme to include fast battle-cruisers.

AN INDIAN WEDDING.

LONDON, October 5th.

Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh (who is at the front) is going to India shortly on leave, to attend the wedding of the Regent of Jodhpur.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE BUCKNILL.

LONDON, October 5th.

The death is announced of Mr. Justice Bucknill.

[The Hon. Sir Thomas Townsend Bucknill was a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice from 1890 until about two years ago, during which time he dealt with many important cases. The deceased, who was a barrister of the Inner Temple, was a Recorder of Exeter in 1885, and from 1892 to 1899 represented the Epsom division of Surrey in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest.]

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE EDWARDS.

LONDON, October 5th.

The death is announced of Mr. George Edwards, the famous impresario. [The deceased was Chairman and Manager of the famous Gaiety Theatre, and sole-lessee and Manager of the equally famous Dalys. He first entered into partnership with John Hollingsworth at the Gaiety in 1885, and at various times was Manager of the Duke of York's, Garrick, Comedy, Criterion and 'Tich's theatres.]

SAVING THE WOUNDED.

"GRIM" SCENES OF ENERGY.

Nine times out of ten the wounded can only be removed from the trenches at night, writes a special correspondent of the *Post*. In the midst of severe fighting between trenches nothing with life in it can survive in the open ground. Indeed, in view of German methods, to sham dead is the only chance a wounded man has, let alone a stretcher-bearer going to his assistance. Further, when we have advanced and captured some lines of German trenches, in which we may be holding our own grimly against odds and amid a tornado of artillery, sometimes, as has frequently happened for several days, the advanced troops simply cannot be removed. Such summary dressings as can be applied are all that is possible. It is inevitable that in cases like these the doctors are very severely handicapped. On the other hand, when circumstances permit of the wounded being recovered promptly, so rapidly is the preliminary handling performed that the cases are delivered down in hospital at the sea base from eight to ten hours after having received their wounds. Indeed, many times it has been found possible actually to land a sick man home in England twelve hours after he received his injury. In such cases the percentage of cures is extremely high, the number of deaths surprisingly few, and they always when the damage from the first has been hopelessly mortal.

So highly developed is the skill of our surgeons and so minutely careful the attention of our nursing staff that even when it is very difficult to say when a wound is hopeless, I have seen a case where a fragment of shell was removed from the spinal cord, the man being entirely paralysed from the waist down. Under treatment this man, apparently mortally wounded, has now recovered so that he is able to stand, and after a time there is no reason to suppose that he will not be walking about again fit and well.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED MOTORS AT WORK. At the field dressing station the active work of the British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Societies, in conjunction always with the R.A.M.C., begins to come into prominence because the ambulance vehicles carrying the wounded back to the clearing hospital are partly provided by them. Of the six ambulance convoys now working at the front, two are entirely provided by these two Societies, and additional ones are in process of organization. In all, over 400 motor vehicles are being employed in conveying wounded to clearing stations and await heads, where the ambulance trains await them. The motor transport from the field dressing station has its share of dramatic interest, too. The cars are in waiting at a convenient spot, connected by telephone with the dressing stations. The call comes, and, with all lights out, dodging nearest to the required station, dodging as best it can in the darkness of the night the deep pits dug by the shells, themselves, by not to speak of the shells, themselves, bursting all round. They may have to wait some time in this exposed position before the stretcher-bearers appear, and, because these too have a perilous task, and it is not easy to find a precise spot on a dark night. Loaded up, the car makes what speed it may to the clearing station, where it is again for the next call. Like the field dressing stations, the clearing ambulances are grim scenes of energy when a rush is on. There are no beds there, the "lying down" cases remaining on their stretchers. The premises are still near enough to the firing line to be in danger of shell fire, and so they, too, are carefully concealed in ruined buildings as possible to suit their purpose, but always scrupulously representing the last word of hygienic care and clean precautions. Septic wounds can never be said to arise the treatment of the wounded after they come in.

In these particulars we can confidently claim to be ahead of our Continental colleagues, and doubly so in regard to the Germans, who are very lax in such matters. I have had occasion to observe German Army doctors at work under precisely similar circumstances, particularly after a railway disaster last September, when a train of wounded fell into the Marne with ghastly results. Four captured German doctors who happened to be in the vicinity helped us with the injured in the ruined chateau where we carried them from the river. Though obviously clever surgeons, they apparently paid little attention to some of the most elementary rules of cleanliness. We have tried them ourselves, too, in treating their own wounded prisoners, with no more satisfactory results, and Colonel—tells me he has had to take the instruments away from them with his own hands, so careless and slipshod were they in their work.

HOW EVACUATION IS CARRIED OUT. In the clearing station, which is still, of course, within the R.A.M.C. organization, the cases are rapidly but carefully looked over and sorted out for the trains. Urgent operations are performed in a separate operating tent, and, in a word, the sufferers are put in the best possible shape for the journey. In some cases, where canals are convenient, they are sent down to advance bases by water, a pleasant and easy method of transporting serious cases. The barges in use are fitted out completely as hospitals, their roomy holds forming and doctors, and float smoothly and noiselessly down the waterways. Naturally they are used for cases which, although serious, are in no immediate danger, because their locomotion is of necessity slower. When an action takes place the pressure on the clearing stations is terrible, but the first day of the rush is always the most satisfactory from the doctor's point of view, for on it the wounds are almost all clean and the cases can be sent down in good shape. But as the time goes and the drops of the deadly business come filter in the state of the wounds gets worse before they reach the doctor's tent. I have one case in my mind where fifteen men had to lie for nine days out in the open, before they were discovered

and brought in. They had existed on their "iron" or emergency rations that they had with them. It is little short of marvellous that some of them have been saved and are on the high road to health now. Evacuation of the wounded from the clearing stations takes place along two separate systems of rail.

When the clearing hospital has done its hurried best for the wounded and the ambulances have transported them to rail-head, they pass for the first time into peace. It is a matter of fact that the trains we are now using for the bringing down of the wounded are actually more comfortable than hospitals. In them the patient revels in the luxury of quiet after the incessant sound of guns. His mind is relieved of its ever-present anxiety and strain. He has the expectation of getting away among kindly folk in peaceful places, or perhaps even of faring forth to his own land across the sea. In the argot of the trenches, for our trenches have now an esoteric slang of their own, the fellow who "cops a blightie" is positively envied, a "blightie" being a wound which, without being too serious, is serious enough to warrant its recipient's removal to England. The word is undoubtedly a corruption of the Hindustani "Balaiait," the general term for England and English products.

COUNT BERNSTORFF ON PEACE.

ANGLING FOR AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

(FROM THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a dispatch from a writer in close touch with the German Embassy, who attributes the promised settlement of the submarine controversy to the Kaiser's desire to gain the aid of President Wilson, as the head of the foremost neutral nation in the world, toward the establishment of peace while German arms are still on the high tide of success.

Some time ago, the writer states, Count Bernstorff sent the Kaiser this message: "In my opinion peace could be achieved only by the influence of the President of the United States." The Kaiser calculated the necessary increase in his moral status with America before asking the President to mediate. Henceforth the German campaign to win the favour of the American people will be carried on with full vigour in the light of the lessons the war has taught. If the President could be induced to offer his services as mediator, Germany would then demand the following terms:—The creation of an independent Kingdom of Poland, as a buffer State between Russia and Germany.

The cession of part, if not all, of Courland by Russia to Germany.

The provision by Russia for the autonomy of Finland.

The partition of Serbia between Austria and Bulgaria, with possibly a portion of the little Kingdom going to Greece.

The cession of the Belgian Congo to Germany, as compensation for the evacuation of Belgium.

The cession of African colonial territory to Germany by France, as compensation for the evacuation of Northern France.

The restoration of her African Colonies to Germany by Great Britain.

An international agreement on freedom of the seas, guaranteeing that private property at sea shall be immune from attack by naval forces.

To these "terms" an unnamed official of the German Embassy this afternoon added this one:—"World-wide recognition of the rights of the Jews."

The official is anonymously quoted as admitting that the principal purpose of the Memorandum filed by Count Bernstorff with the State Department on the subject of submarine warfare is to pave the way for peace.

The official repeated the case having wanted war, and added, in Count Bernstorff's best manner, that Germany had been willing, at any hour since August, 1914, to make an honourable peace. The Allies, he proceeded, must answer to civilization not only for the inception of the war but for each hour's continuance of it.

SEPTEMBER 3.

The German Embassy in Washington is now receiving journalists daily for the purpose of serving out to the American Press "terms of peace" which the writers are allowed to describe as authoritative, though not official.

In a leader entitled, "Not in Good Faith," the *World* says:—

When Germany is ready to talk peace seriously, and to talk that kind of peace which will not only render justice to the wronged, but which will guarantee to civilization some measure of protection against the Moloch of militarism, the Government and people of the United States will immediately respond.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE TERMS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

Mr. Hearst's newspaper, which always beats faithful time to the Prussian peace chimes, publishes the following list of German terms:—

I. The establishment of Poland into an independent Kingdom.

II. The absolute freedom of the seas to be established through a new international declaration of rights, to which all maritime Powers shall be signatory. Germany will agree never again to establish a submarine blockade, England never again to make the North Sea tributary water.

III. Co-equal rights and liberties for Jews in all lands to be guaranteed by the signatories to the treaty of peace.

IV. Bessarabia, now Russian territory on the Black Sea, to be ceded to Rumania.

V. Austria-Hungary be given dominating influence in the Balkan States.

VI. Belgium to be restored to her sovereignty and her neutrality guaranteed.

VII. French territory held by Germany to be restored.

VIII. That portion of Alsace held by France to remain part of the German Empire.

IX. All German Colonies seized during the war to be restored.

X. An indemnity to reimburse Germany for the cost of her military operations.

THE FOUR DAYS' BATTLE

GREAT STRUGGLE AT SUVA.

SARI BAIR CREST WON AND LOST.

[FROM E. ASHMEAD BARTLETT.]

THE DARDANELLES, August 10th.

Since the great battle, the greatest fought on the Gallipoli Peninsula, closed on the evening of August 10th both armies have been busily engaged in consolidating their new positions, in taking stock of their gains and losses, and in replenishing their ammunition and munitions, and in sorting out and reorganizing the divisions, brigades, and battalions, which of necessity become intermingled in this rugged mountainous country.

Since last evening I have had time to visit the ground over which the Anzac Corps advanced in its desperate efforts, extending over four consecutive days, to reach the crest of Sari Bair, the commanding ridge overlooking the Dardanelles which gives access to the highest peak of all, the sinister heights of Koja Chemen, which is torn asunder by a giant ravine. The New Zealand Infantry, the Gurkhas, and some other battalions almost reached their objective, but were unable to hold their ground through no fault of their own. A battalion of Gurkhas actually reached the crest of the plateau. At the same moment the Turks, taking advantage of the confusion, counter-attacked in great force, and the gallant men from the hills were driven back off the crest to the lower spurs beneath. But the survivors obtained a view, and have given a description of the promised land which lay beneath them. Below lay the waters of the Dardanelles, and they looked down on the Turkish and Allied Bahr. Along the ridge they watched the Turkish transport streaming southwards, and automobiles dashing to and fro. It was a bitter disappointment to have to relinquish the crest when it almost seemed within the grasp after so many months, but there was no alternative.

A COMBAT OF GIANTS.

The Anzac Corps fought like lions and accomplished a feat of arms in climbing these heights almost without a parallel, but all through they were handicapped by the failure of a corps to make good its positions on the Anafarta Hills farther north, and thus check the enemy's shell-fire. When all the details of these complicated operations are collected and sifted they will form one of the most fascinating pages of the whole war. It was a combat of giants in a giant country, and, if one point stands out more than another, it is the marvellous hardihood, tenacity, and reckless courage shown by the Australians and New Zealanders. Neither would it be fair to overlook the part played by a division of our new Armies in this section of the field. Although new to their work and unaccustomed to the novel conditions of mountain warfare and not acclimatized to marching, and climbing in the heat of August, often for hours without water, they nobly supported the Colonials and suffered heavy losses unflinchingly. I have already mentioned the great efforts of the Indians, and in a previous dispatch have referred to the great rôle played by the Maoris, who proved themselves extremely skilful in creeping forward in this broken ground and cutting wire to prepare the way for the advance.

FORTRESS TRENCHES.

In order to facilitate the forces detailed for the main movement, which it was hoped would lead to the occupation of the Sari Bair position from Chunuk Bair, it was necessary to attract the enemy's attention towards the south and force him to keep his troops in front of our lines in position while the main force debouched from the Anzac position. Therefore at 5.30 on August 6 an Australian Division made a desperate attack on a plateau 400ft. high south-east of the Anzac lines. Quite apart from acting as a diversion this position has great strategic importance, for it opens up the main line of communication between Anzac and the Kilit Bahr plateau farther south. Therefore the Turks had fortified it with the utmost care and had turned it into a veritable fortress, for they had covered in their trenches with huge logs, railway sleepers, and tank-planks of immense thickness, covering the whole with earth so that their trenches were impervious to all shells except from the heavy howitzers. The assault at 5.30 on August 6th was preceded by 15 minutes' furious bombardment from the field batteries, howitzers, and ships' guns. But the Turks were too well dug in for the fire to have much effect, and it was left to the infantry to force the position.

The Australians rushed forward to the assault with a fury of fanatics, taking little heed of a tremendous shrapnel fire and enfilading rifle fire. On reaching the trenches the great difficulty was to force their way in, for the head cover was so strong and heavy that it had to be torn away by main force. Groups of men effected entrances at various points and jumped in on top of the Turks, who fought furiously, caught, as they were, in a trap. Some surrendered, but the majority chose to die fighting. In every trench and sap and dug-out desperate hand-to-hand fighting took place, and four lines of trenches were captured in succession, fresh infantry being poured in as the advancing lines were thinned by losses. In this fighting bombs played the most important rôle, and it was only by keeping up an unceasing supply that the Australians were able to hold the position after it had been won.

THREE NIGHTS OF FURIOUS FIGHTING.

The Turks massed their forces, and for three nights and days made desperate counter-attacks, frequently retaking sections of the line, only to be driven out again. In this extraordinary struggle, which took place almost underground, both sides fought with an utter disregard for life. The wounded and dead choked

the trenches almost to the top, but the survivors carried on the fight over heaps of corpses. In spite of immense reinforcements, the most determined courage the Australians held the ground thus won, and finally the Turks wearied of the struggle. The trenches were now merely battered shambles and the task of removing the dead and wounded took days to accomplish.

The bodies of 1,000 Turks and Colonials were removed from the trenches alone, and hundreds of others lie outside. The total Turkish losses in this section alone are estimated at 5,000, chiefly incurred in their furious counter-attacks against which each bomb burst with fearful effect.

This capture of Lonesome Pine was the most desperate hand-to-hand fight that has taken place on the Peninsula. But this was but a diversion and preliminary to the main movement northwards, which began on the same evening under cover of darkness. No finer feat has been accomplished in the course of the war than the main movement against the Sari Bair Ridge were deployed for the attack. Without a minute examination of the map it is difficult to make the position clear, but it must be understood that the original Anzac position consists of two semi-circles of hills, with the north and south flanks resting on the coast and almost entirely surrounded by higher ground on which the enemy has his trenches and thus holds the inner position in a vice. A direct attack on the enemy's lines was not attempted, for this would have entailed an immense loss of life and would probably have ended in failure. There was only the attack which resulted in the capture of the Lonesome Pine plateau and sorties from Quinn's Post, Russell's Top, and Pope's Post north-east of the position, to hold the enemy in his trenches.

SECRET CONCENTRATION.

From Anzac Cove the hills culminating in Koja Chemen Tepe take a general direction north-east, leaving an ever-widening gap of flat ground between them and the seashore, which stretches northwards to Anafarta Bay. Along this flat ground the Australians have a line of outposts—the most advanced of which, when the movement began, was No. 2 Post, just beyond the point known as Fisherman's Hut—all connected by a wide sap, as by daylight it is impossible to cross the flat ground in the open, since the enemy holds all the positions on the hills above. Now all the troops, stores, and ammunition destined for the attack on the Sari Bair position had during the days to be passed out to No. 2 Post along this sap, or else along the beach under cover of darkness. Millions of rounds of ammunition and thousands of shells were successfully concentrated at the advance posts without the enemy becoming aware of the movement; neither did he know of the strong reinforcements which had reached the Australian Corps. All this required the utmost skill, and was successfully kept a profound secret. The troops had, therefore, to leave the Anzac position in narrow columns, pass along the sap, or the beach after dark, and then, having fronted the outposts, to deploy over a wide front facing the various spurs and deep ravines, which give access to the Sari Bair position. But before this could be attacked a number of outlying posts held by the enemy—the old No. 3 Post, Baughop's Hill, Big Table Top, and Little Table Top—had first to be taken and held. All this meant a preliminary move due north over broken ground in total darkness, and then a wheel due east to assault the main ridge.

It was at 9 p.m. on August 6th when the force destined to attack the old No. 3 Post crept forward from the outposts. For nights past the Navy had thrown its searchlights on this and the other lower positions and bombarded them at frequent intervals. This procedure was not departed from on the 6th and the Turks had no suspicion of the coming attack. When the lights were switched on to another position the Australians dashed forward and speedily captured the position. In succession throughout the night Baughop's Hill and Big and Little Table Tops were occupied. By the morning of the 7th our whole force was holding the front Damakjelik Bair to Sari Dero, and was slowly moving towards the main Sari Bair position in face of great difficulties, harassed by the enemy's snipers, and checked by the character of the ground and the scarcity of water.

At dawn on the 7th the left of our line had reached the Asma Dere position. The Indians had advanced a long way towards Chunuk Bair and had reached the farm, while the New Zealand Infantry was on Rhododendron Spur and ridge. It was decided to postpone a further advance until nightfall. The fighting, however, continued everywhere throughout the day, the Turks constantly making local attacks and harassing our lines everywhere with their snipers.

MENACE TO AUSTRALIANS.

At 4 a.m. on August 8th the advance was once more resumed. The Australian Infantry of the left advanced from Asma Dere to Abdul Rahme Bair, from which position it was hoped it could wheel to the right and attack Koja Chemen Tepe. But little or no progress could be made with this attack. The Turks were in great strength and at one time threatened to surround the force, which had to be withdrawn to its original position on Asma Dere, where it held out all day against determined attacks.

Meanwhile the New Zealand column, advancing up Rhododendron Ridge, made a most determined assault on the crest and succeeded in gaining the south-western slopes of the main peak, Chunuk Bair, while the Indians on their left also gained ground north-east of the farm and on Hill Q. Again the exhaustion of the troops, the necessity of resorting to the units, the scarcity of water, and the collection of the great numbers of wounded made it necessary to break off the action until nightfall.

Only those who have been over the ground can have any conception of the difficulties of these short advances. They are a stiff climb in normal times with no enemy in front, and no encumbrance in the shape of kits, rifles, food, and ammunition.

Throughout the afternoon of August 8th the forces were reorganized into three columns—New Zealanders, Indians, and a brigade—for a final assault on Chunuk Bair, which was timed to begin at dawn on August 9th. Large reserves from another division were thrown into the fighting line to assist the New Zealand and Indian infantry, and the men were as far as possible rested throughout the day and the early part of the 9th.

The advance on the morning of the 9th was preceded by a heavy bombardment of Chunuk Bair and Hill Q by naval and land guns. The advance of No. 3 Column was delayed by the broken nature of the ground and the enemy's resistance. Meanwhile, the Gurkhas advanced gallantly up the slopes of Sari Bair and actually succeeded in reaching the heights on the neck between Chunuk Bair and Hill Q. It was from here that they looked down on the Dardanelles, but were unfortunately unable to hold their position in the face of violent counter-attacks and heavy shell fire. Meanwhile, the Turks counter-attacked the left column in great strength, and they were compelled to withdraw to the lower slopes of Sari Bair. Meanwhile, throughout the day and night the New Zealanders succeeded in maintaining their hold on Chunuk Bair, although the men were thoroughly exhausted.

TERRIFIC TURKISH ATTACK.

During the night of the 9th the exhausted New Zealanders were relieved by two other regiments. At dawn on the 10th the Turks, who had been desperately reinforced, made a most determined assault on our lines from Hill Q and Chunuk Bair. To the strength of a division in successive lines they hurled themselves against our positions, and the two regiments, who, after a desperate resistance, were driven from their position by artillery fire and sheer weight of numbers further down the slopes of Chunuk Bair.

Following up their success the Turks charged right over the crest, and endeavored to gain the great gully south of Rhododendron Ridge, evidently with the intention of forcing their way between our lines and the Anzac position. But they had reckoned without our artillery and the ships' guns. The charge of four successive lines of infantry in close formation was plainly visible to all our watchtowers, and to all our batteries caught in a trap. The momentum of their charge downhill prevented them from recoiling in time, and they were swept away by hundreds in a terrific storm of high explosives, shrapnel, and common shells from ships' guns, howitzers, and field pieces.

Never since the campaign started has such a target delighted the hearts of our gunners. As the huge shells from the ships exploded in their midst, huge chunks of soil were thrown into the air amidst which you saw human bodies hurled aloft and then thrown to earth, or thrown bodily into the deep ravines; but even this concentrated artillery fire might not have checked the Turkish advance unless it had been assisted by the concentrated fire of 10 machine-guns at short range. For half an hour they maintained a rapid fire until the guns smacked with heat.

GENERALS IN THE FIRING LINE.

During the whole of this time the Turks were pouring across the front in dense columns, attempting to attack our men occupying the farm. Hardly a Turk got mixed up in a wedge as those in front tried to retire, while others pressed them from the rear. Some fled back over the crest, seeking to regain the trenches, others dashed downwards to the ravines, where our shrapnel searched them out. In a few minutes the entire division had been broken up, the charge checked, and the survivors scattered everywhere. Thus, if they succeeded in driving us from the crest of Chunuk Bair, the Turks paid a terrible price for their success. The Turks certainly fought with desperate courage this day, evidently realizing the precariousness of their position if we succeeded in retaining Chunuk Bair and the neck between it and Hill Q.

They attacked in great strength all along our position extending from Damakjelik Bair through Asma Dere and the spurs and farm north-east of Rhododendron Ridge. All the latter point portions of our line were compelled to give ground, but the magnificent conduct of our officers saved the day. Generals and colonels fought with rifles and bayonets alongside their troops in the firing line. It was a fierce hand-to-hand struggle amongst the scrub, through broken ground, in which no man knew how his comrade was faring. Many commanding officers were killed, including General Baldwin, who had throughout these four days set a splendid example to his men.

Gradually the enemy was driven back, and the ground was regained. Throughout the day of the 10th the enemy continued his attacks, with gradually lessening power, but could not force our men from their hard-won positions. At nightfall the fighting gradually died down from the sheer exhaustion of both armies and the consequent impossibility of any further physical effort.

Thus closed for the time being, amidst these bloodstained hills, the most ferocious and sustained soldiers' battle since Inkerman. But Inkerman was over in a few hours, whereas the Gurkhas, Sikhs, and New Zealanders fought a terrible combat with the Turks for four consecutive days and nights, amidst hills, dongas, and ravines, 800 feet above the sea, to which point all water, rations, and ammunition had to be borne, along paths which do not exist, except on the map, and down which every man who fell wounded had to be borne in the almost tropical heat of August in the Mediterranean.

MORE ROOM AT ANZAC.

The result of the operations in this section has greatly extended the Anzac position. You no longer have that confined, stifled feeling of too many men being crowded into a restricted area. The line now runs north, until it joins up with the corps before Anafarta. We hold the foot hills, and are established beneath the crest of Chunuk Bair, some way down, it is true,

at the top of the Rhododendron Ridge. Here our men have securely dug themselves in and await events with that composure which is characteristic of the British and Colonial soldier. In spite of the disappointment of being so near our first goal, the men do not seem at all downhearted, and express themselves as willing to have another try.

If our plans did not succeed in full, it is certainly no fault of the troops who advanced from Anzac. It only needed just a little of the dead weight of numbers to be removed for the Anzac Corps to have made good and consolidated that short and desperate grip it got on Chunuk Bair.

Between our lines and the Turkish trenches you look out on a scene of desolation. The Turks lie in masses, just as they have fallen, or have been thrown out of the trenches to make room for the living, whilst at one point I saw a Colonial, an Englishman, a Maori, and a Gurkha all lying dead, side by side, marking the highest point yet reached by the Imperial Forces in the Peninsula.

In the difficult region described above the British troops, as reported in a War Office communiqué, have since captured an important tactical feature commanding Binyk Anafarta Valley to the east and north, and the Australian and New Zealanders' position has been further enlarged.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

BORNEO MARU, Japanese str., 2,471, H. Kawai, 1st October—Balikpapan, 23rd Sept., Sugar and Paraffine Wax—Doddwell & Co.

CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,207, Morse, 1st October—Swatow 30th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOSEN MARU, Japanese str., 1,159, Yamana, 30th September—Mojji 24th September, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHOYANG, British str., 1,424, Holmwood, 1st October—Swatow 30th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHUN SANG, British str., 1,418, C. J. Mattock, 1st October—Java 21st Sept., Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DAGFIN, Norwegian str., 391, A. F. Salvesen, 1st October—Namsa Bay 29th September, Salt—Thoresen & Co.

HANG HONG, French str., 729, Morvan, 1st October—Haiphong 1st Oct., General—A. R. Marty.

HIRANO MARU, Japanese str., 4,937, H. Fraser, 1st October—London August 28th, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

HONGWAN I., British str., 2,060, G. Kinghorn, 13th September—Straits 7th September, General—Order.

KYELD, Norwegian str., 910, Hellisoe, 1st October—Saigon 21st September, Rice—Thoresen & Co.

KUMAKATA MARU, Japanese str., 775, Miyakokoro, 1st October—Bangkok 24th, Rice—Chinese.

MATSURA MARU, Japanese str., 1,943, Sudo, 1st October—Wakamatsu 25th September, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

MONGOLIA, American str., 8,750, Emery Rice, 30th September—San Francisco 25th August, General—P.M. Co.

NINGPO, British str., 1,923, J. A. McCulloch, 1st October—Wuhu 1st September 30th, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

ROBERT DOLLAR, American str., 2,430, R. L. Morton, 1st October—Manila 1st October, General—Robert Dollar & Co.

SABINE KEMMERS, Dutch str., 373, J. Schommers, 30th September—Fusan 24th September, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SHINON, British str., 1,320, Wm. Sangster, 1st October—Saigon 29th September, Rice—Order.

SUNGSHAN, British str., 2,595, J. W. Muir, 25th September—Chingwantao 21st September, Coal—Doddwell & Co.

TAOCHIA MARU, Japanese str., 3,466, Hawasa, 1st October—Manila 28th September, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TAKSANG, British str., 998, Matthew, 2nd October—Haiphong 30th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TALTYSTON, British str., 6,521, F. W. Culham, 1st October—Vancouver August 24th, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 1,823, Y. Fujita, 27th September—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TELEMACUS, British str., 1,350, Arthur Fraser, 1st October—Saigon 29th September, General and Rice—Order.

UNKEI MARU, Japanese str., 1,883, G. Kamazaki, 1st October—Wakamatsu 25th September, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WAISHING, British str., 1,171, M. Picknell, 25th September—Bangkok 23rd September, Rice and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 5th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	In Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.85	29.86	29.94
Temperature	83	73	72
Humidity	70	61	72
Wind Direction	ESE	NE	ESE
" Force	4	2	3
Weather	b	c	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 4th — 83
Lowest open air Temperature on 4th — 79

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Hongkong, 25th September, 1915.

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Hongkong, 30th September, 1915. [1038]

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Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1009]

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Hongkong, 4th October, 1915. [1051]

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BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	NIKKO MARU Capt. Isheda, 9,000 Oct., at 4 P.M.	15th
SHANGHAI MOJI and KOBE	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Sato, 11,500 Nov., at 4 P.M.	16th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU Capt. S. Fujita 12,500 Oct	18th
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	WAKASA MARU Capt. Itsuno 12,600 Oct.	8th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. Kawabara 12,500 Oct.	7th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KATORI MARU Capt. B. Kon 21,000 Oct., at 10 A.M.	19th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU Capt. Tomioka, 13,600 Oct., at 10 A.M.	16th
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Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	to COLOMBO	SHANG- HAI	HONG- KONG	to MARSEILLES and LONDON	MARSEIL- LES
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Sept. 26	NORE	about Oct. 3	about Oct. 7	†MOLDAVIA ..	Nov. 6
Oct. 9	MAITA	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	†KHYBER	Nov. 20
				†MADAGASCAR ..	Dec. 4

Oct. 23	NOVARA	Oct. 31	Nov. 5	MEDINA	Dec. 18
Nov. 8	NELLORE	Nov. 15	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	1916
Nov. 20	SARDINIA	Nov. 29	Dec. 4	MALWA	Jan. 1

Nov. 20	SARATWAL ...	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	MOULTAN ...	Jan. 10
Dec. 6	NANKIN ...		1916		
Dec. 20	MALTA ...	Dec. 27	Jan 1	NORE ...	Jan 29
		1916			

1916
Jan. 1 NOVARA... Jan. 10 Jan. 14 MALOJA ... Feb. 12
† Steamers proceed via Bombay.

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AMMOY.	about	about	about	about	about
NORE	Oct. 7	Oct. 14	Nov. 9	Nov. 24	Dec. 30

NAGOYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 27	Dec. 6	1916
NAMUR	Dec. 6	Dec. 16	Dec. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 27
			1916		
			1916	Jan. 11	Feb. 10

at 10 A.M. KASHMIR Dec. 20 Dec. 30 Jan. 3 Feb. 12

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

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EUROPE (London 6th Sept., via Siberia) ...	Nore	6th Oct.
SHANGHAI ...	Luchow	6th Oct.
EUROPE (London 12th Sept., via Siberia) ...	Yingchow	8th Oct.
AMERICA ...	Persia	9th Oct.
EUROPE (ENGLISH MAIL) ...	Namsang	9th Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Amoy via Negapatam, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada ...	Hongkong	Wednesday, 6th, 8.30 A.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Mongolia	Wednesday, 6th, 11.15 A.M.
Holbow and Haiphong ...	Taihyin	Wednesday, 6th, 4.00 P.M.
Straits, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, and United Kingdom ...	Takung	Wednesday, 6th, 5.30 P.M.
Singapore ...	Miyasaka Maru	Thursday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong ...	Chosen Maru	Thursday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE via SIBERIA) ...	Luowu	Thursday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
(Shanghai Br. P.O. Tuesday, 12th Oct.)	Sinkang	Thursday, 7th, 1.15 P.M.
STRAITS, SUMATRA, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AUST., SOUTH AFRICA ...	Registration	Thursday, 7th, 2.00 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will close today, at 5 P.M.	Nore	Thursday, 7th, 2.15 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Registration	Thursday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou ...	Choyang	Thursday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, United Kingdom via Canada ...	Choyang	Friday, 8th, NOON
Measur, Cambrang, and Sourabaya ...	Tacona Maru	Friday, 8th, 12.15 A.M.
Straits ...	Registration	Friday, 8th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Tyibicong	Friday, 8th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Chosen Maru	Friday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Tamsui ...	Tyibicong	Friday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
Holbow, Pakhoi and Haiphong ...	Chosen Maru	Friday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
STRAITS, SUMATRA, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEK, EGYPT and EUROPE ...	Takung	Friday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Island ...	Registration	Friday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island ...	Registration	Friday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

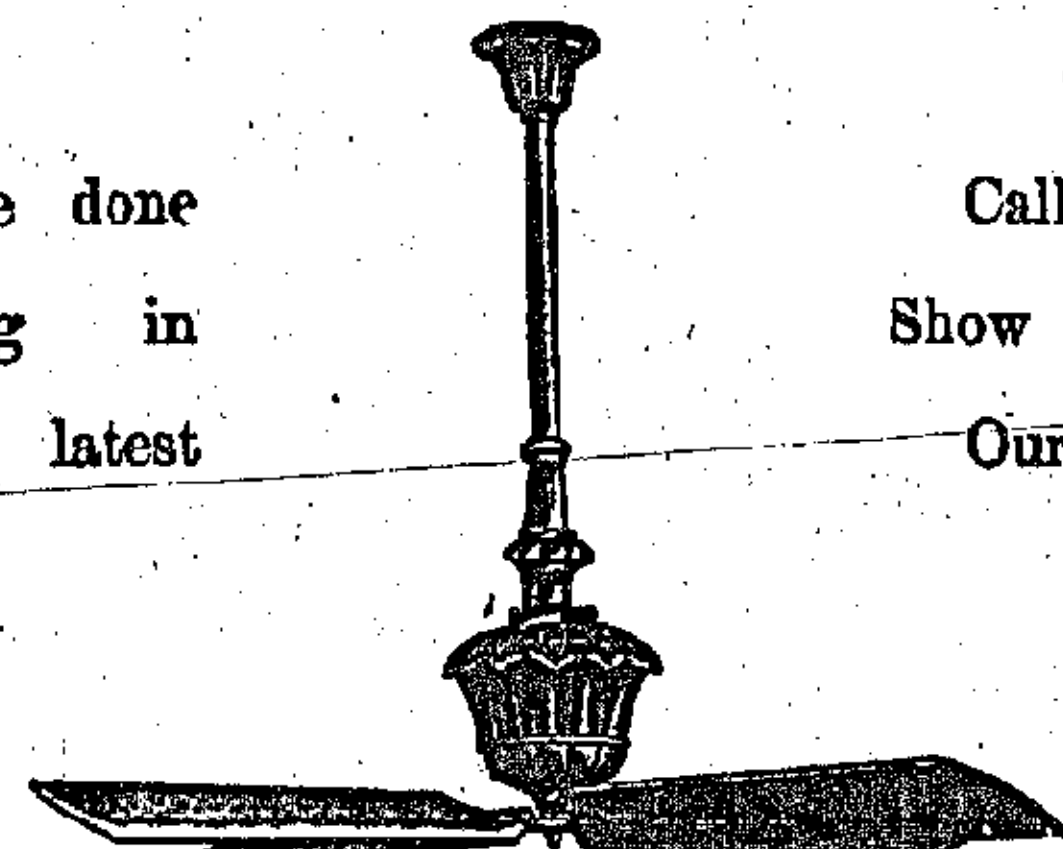
FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Chung Chow ...	2.00 P.M.	—
Chung Chow ...	2.00 P.M.	—
Chung Chow ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Chung Chow ...	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Sam Shui ...	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao ...	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	8.15 A.M. 6.00 P.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Nantao and Sanmei ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shamshun ...	10.00 P.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Shingwai Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Canton ...	7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung ...	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Suek Ai ...	8.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Nantao and Sanmei ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shamshun ...	10.00 P.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!

KEEP COOL.
It can be done
by investing in
one of our latest
type desk or
ceiling fans.



Ship Cabin Fans a Speciality.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

Telegraphic Address: "MARINEWORK." Telephone 258.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 6th.

ON LONDON:—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 1/10
Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/10	Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ... 1/10
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight ... 1/10	Credita, at 4 months sight ... 1/10
Documentary Bill, at 4 months sight ... 1/10	
ON PARIS:—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 2/18
Credita, at 4 months sight ... 2/18	ON NEW YORK:—
ON GERMANY:—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 2/18
Credita, at 4 months sight ... 2/18	ON BOMBAY:—
Telegraphic Transfer ... 1/10	Bank, on demand ... 1/10
ON CALCUTTA:—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 1/10
Bank, on demand ... 1/10	
ON SHANGHAI:—	Bank, at sight ... 7/12
Private, 30 days sight ... 7/12	YOKOHAMA:—
On demand ... 7/12	MARITIME:—
On demand ... 7/12	SINGAPORE:—
On demand ... 7/12	BATAVIA:—
On demand ... 7/12	HAIPHONG:—
On demand ... 7/12	SAIGON:—
On demand ... 7/12	BANKING:—
On demand ... 7/12	Bank's Buying Rate ... 1/10
On demand ... 7/12	Gold Loan, 100 lbs, per ton ... 53.5
On demand ... 7/12	3.12 SILVER, per oz. ... 25.4

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1914.
Revised by THE MEMBERS.
PRICE \$5.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1915.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 5th OCTOBER, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125 all	\$8.20, sal. & sol.	6 1/2 p.c.	
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12 all	\$0.04, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$11 all	\$1.35, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.	
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$10 all	\$2.40, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.	
COTTON MILLS.—					
Shai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50 all	T. 94, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	190,000	Tls. 10 all	T. 15 1/2, sal. & buy.	8 1/2 p.c.	
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 10 all	Tls. 30		
Lao Kung Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 48 1/2, buyers		
Soyabone Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 172, buyers		
Euro Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 172, buyers		
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10 all	\$0.3, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.	
(in Liquidation) ...	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$3.4, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	50,000	\$50 all	\$7.9, sales	5 p.c.	
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong & Wharves Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50 all	\$84, buy. / \$85, sal.	4 1/2 p.c.	
H'kong & Wharves Dock Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 103 all	Tls. 60, buyers		
Whai, Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	150,000	Tls. 5 all	Tls. 9 1/2, buyers		
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 103 all	Tls. 80, seller		
Shai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10 all	\$11.15/11.23 sal.	7 1/2 p.c.	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	60,000	\$10 all	\$4.12/4.11.10, buy.	7 1/2 p.c.	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	23,000	\$50 all	\$112, buyers	5 p.c.	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	6,500	\$25 all	\$183	5 1/2 p.c.	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10 all	\$34, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	3/4 all	\$6.35, buyers	6 p.c.	
INSURANCE.—					
Capton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250 \$50	\$127 1/2	15 p.c.	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 \$20	\$163, buyers	7 p.c.	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250 \$50	\$420	7 p.c.	
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$10 \$20	Tls. 172, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250 \$50	\$395, sales		
Yantai Insurance Association Ltd.	13,000	\$100 \$50	\$249, buy. @		
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100 all	\$109	6 1/2 p.c.	
Hongkong Central Estate Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100 all	\$100		
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100 \$75	\$206		
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10 all	\$5.30	6 p.c.	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50 \$30	\$40, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 105		
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50 all	\$72, buyers	6 p.c.	
Manchappi tot Mij, Bosch-en	250,000	Gds. 10 all	Tls. 38 1/2, buyers		
Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat					
MINTING.—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$21 all	4/8		
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$21 all	\$30, buyers		
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$21 all	\$1.30, sellers		
Tromoh Mines, Limited	150,000	\$10 all	\$34, buyers	8 p.c.	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 \$1	\$0.35, buyers		
REFINING.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 all	\$131		
Lunon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100 all	\$40		
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25 all	\$0.45, buyers		
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50 all	\$33.36, sal. / \$33, buy.	6 p.c.	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15 all	\$80	4 p.c.	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	50,000 pref. 50,000 def.	\$5 all	comb. \$154, sal. & buy. / pref. \$60, buy. / \$62, sal.		
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,047,500	\$21 all	90/ auction	8 p.c.	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10 all	\$35 1/2, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25 all	\$23		
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5 all	\$34, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.	
POWELL, WM., Limited	21,000	\$7 all	\$6 1/2	7 1/2 p.c.	
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	50,000	\$10 all	\$64, sellers	9 p.c.	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 all	\$15 1/2	6 p.c.	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1898	Tls. 767,300.	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Pay.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund \$1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

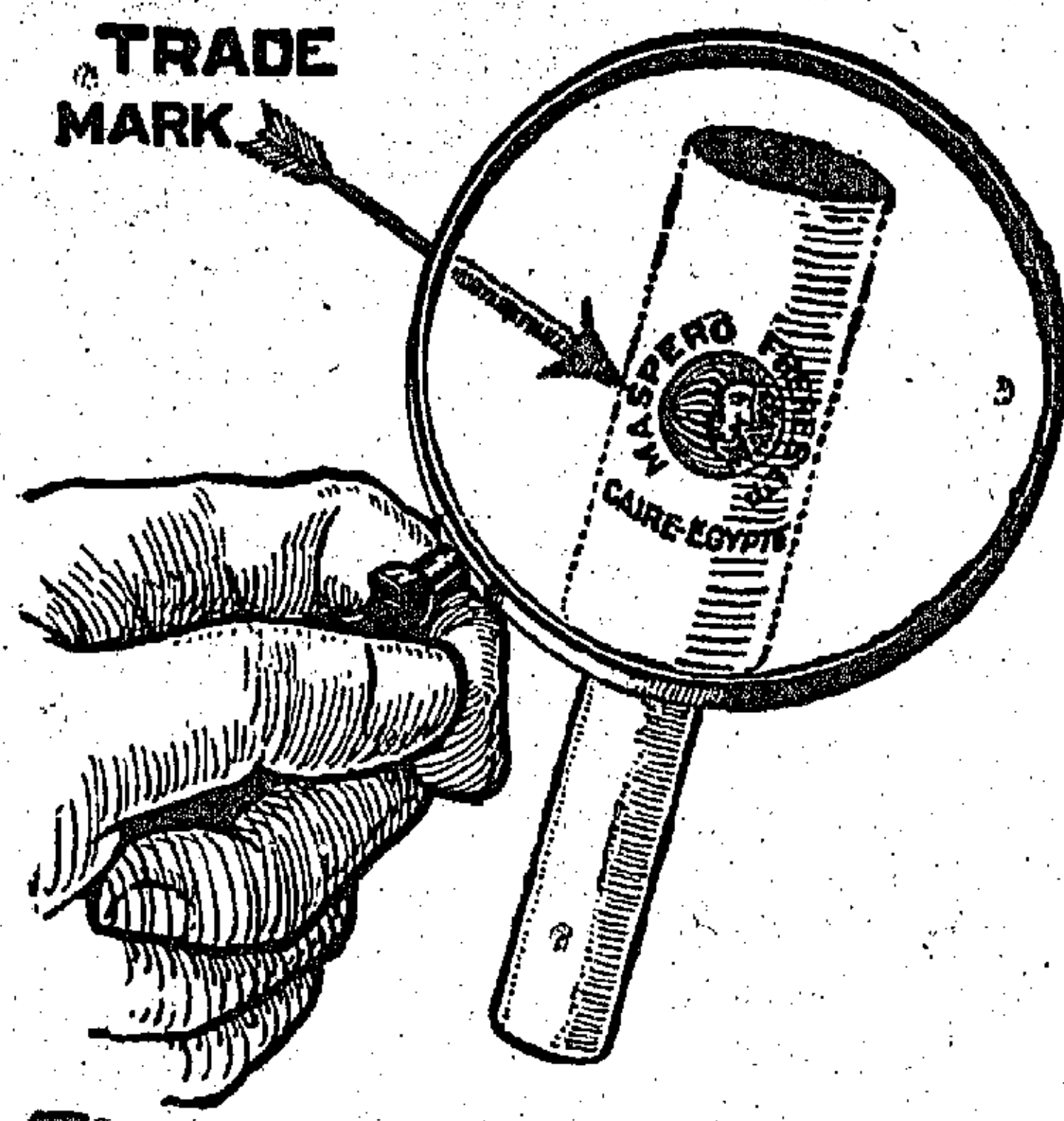
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

S. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November 1914.

GUARANTEE OF A CIGARETTE AT ITS BEST.



TRADE MARK
CAIRO
Maspero freres
EGYPT.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling \$1,500,000
Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. D. LINDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. DADWELL, Esq. F. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.
G. T. M. ELLIS, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.
C. S. GUBBY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHALLIM.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE—Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000

(Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 12th May, 1915.

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusoo, Wuhu, Anching, Tating, Tainkang, Soochow. HANKOW: Shanghai, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking, Tongshan, Luanchow, Tangshan, Haidig, HANGCHOW, Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chahsin, Lanoh, Huchow, Ningpo, KAIPEING: Changteh, Sinyang, Loh, Chowkeu. TAIWAN: Chowtsun, Tanshin, Linchi, Lintung, Taitien, Yikuh, Haiming, Chefoo, Tientsin. TAIYUAN: Yangchow, FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Munkden, Niewchwang, Dairon, Harbin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Chinchow, Anbung, CANTON, KOWLOON, PEKING: Kueihua, Suiyuan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted, loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1914.

[754]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up " 12,500,000
Reserve Funds " 4,150,000

President: KAZUTOSHI YAGI, Esq.
Vice-President: KOJIRO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
KYOKUJI YAMAMOTO, Esq.
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy Kagi Makung Taihu
Amoy Kankoo Oankai Fankai
Canton Keelung Shanghai Taito
Fookchow Kinkiang Singapore Takow
Graz Kobe Shinkai Tamsui
Hongkong London Swatow Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

PARE'S BANK,

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Correspondents at: Cherbon, Cheban, Dairon, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Samarang, Seoul, Shimonsaki, Sourabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:

3, DES VOUX ROAD.

The Bank transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Y. KIKUCHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1915.

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK

(NETHERLANDS-INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

[ESTABLISHED 1863.]

Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£5,500,000)

Paid-up Capital Fl. 19,943,000 (£3,662,000)

Reserve Fund Fl. 7,777,750 (£1,410,100)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE WILLIAMS DRAGON BANK.

SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager.

No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1915.